

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.....NO. 21

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

**BROOKLYN THEATRE.**  
CASTE, at 8 P. M. Mr. Montague.  
**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**  
ROSE MICHEL, at 8 P. M.  
**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**  
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. Fanny Davenport.  
**TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.**  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Madame at 2 P. M.  
**EAGLE THEATRE.**  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
**GERMANIA THEATRE.**  
GROSZTAEDT, at 8 P. M.  
**BOREY THEATRE.**  
THE PHOENIX, at 8 P. M. Milton Noble.  
**PARISIAN VARIETIES.**  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**  
BEN McCULLOUGH, at 8 P. M. Oliver Doud Byron.  
**MAINE at 2 P. M.**  
**GLOBE THEATRE.**  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**  
JULIUS CESAR, at 8 P. M. Mr. Lawrence Barrett.  
**THEATRE COMIQUE.**  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
**THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.**  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
**TIVOLI THEATRE.**  
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.  
**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**  
MARRIED IN HASTE, at 8 P. M. Mr. Walter Wallack.  
**LYCEUM THEATRE.**  
LA BOULE, at 8 P. M.  
**COLONNEUM.**  
PANORAMA, 1 to 4 P. M. and 7 to 10 P. M.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be cold and partly cloudy.

THE HERALD BY FAST MAIL TRAINS.—News-dealers and the public will be supplied with the DAILY, WEEKLY and SUNDAY HERALD, free of postage, by sending their orders direct to this office.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Gold advanced to 113 1/8 and closed at 113. Money on call loaned at six per cent. Stocks were irregular and without significant change. Foreign exchange was firmer.

THE CENTENNIAL.—Elsewhere our Philadelphia correspondent describes the nature of the brilliant display which Germany will make at the Exhibition.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS is said to be moving against the Carlists in Navarre. It is time we heard that the Carlists were doing something. They have had plenty of time for reorganizing their affairs lately, and the mountains where they most do operate are rather unfriendly to their foes at this season of the year.

THE DEADLOCK in the Bavarian Chamber will be removed, it is said, by dissolving the Parliament. The difficulties of the religious question in Germany may be guessed from complications like this. The Bavarian government is not averse to receiving "inspiration" from Berlin, but the deputies elected by the Bavarians object to making laws at the beck of Prince Bismarck.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS PLAYING.—A correspondent calls attention to the methods proposed for assuring the success of the international chess tournament at the Centennial Exhibition. Without entering into the merits of the question he considers, we may say that the Philadelphia Chess Club will be held responsible for the success of the tournament, and it seems reasonable that it should have control of the preliminary arrangements.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL has been famous for its letters, and two more are added to the batch in the correspondence published elsewhere between Mrs. Moulton and her counsel, Judge Van Cott. The Judge's letter points mysteriously to "the unproduced evidence that is known to exist." He cannot think, however, that it is Mrs. Moulton's duty "to go further—certainly not just now." He would leave Plymouth church to "a distrustful and portentous public opinion."

THE CONFIRMATION OF MR. ALLAN CAMPBELL to the Commission of Public Works puts an end to one subject of fuss in our city politics, the Aldermen having voted for him with a solitary exception. Mr. Bryan Reilly's reasons for voting in the negative made it surely unnecessary for him to say he is "no demagogue." Perhaps he felt that the demagogue often passes current by calling himself "a friend of the workingman," and the suspicion that he might have thought the former while avowing himself the latter compelled him to draw the distinction. We sympathize with him.

THE PART WHICH MONTENEGRO is to play in the Eastern difficulty has been ill-defined, but it must strike a good many that her Prince is more directly under the influence of Russia than of any other Power. The Prince has been lately blustering and posing as a little Jupiter holding the Slavonic lightning in check, so as to frighten the Porte from bringing its troops too near the Montenegrin frontier. He is like the Irishman warning the piper not to play the "Boysie Water" too close to him for fear he could not stand it. If Russia has secretly chosen him to precipitate the fight with Turkey he is certainly enacting the prologue admirably. How the latter Power can put a stop to the insurrection without cutting it off from outside assistance is not very clear, so that the action of the Prince wears the aspect of a desire to provoke a war.

## Cuban Correspondence—Singular Complications.

Clearly it is high time that Congress was in possession of the whole correspondence of our government with Spain and with other Powers in regard to our relations with Spain. A Madrid despatch, given to-day, gives a peculiar aspect to the whole case. Hitherto it was doubtful whether there was a point of veracity involved in Mr. Fish's denial of one of our despatches or whether the solemn diplomat merely quibbled. He denied that a "circular note" in regard to Cuba was sent to the various governments of Europe, and elaborately answered our article on that subject by endeavoring to show that if such a circular had been sent the fact would not have constituted any violation of the "Monroe doctrine." In this he detailed with the air of a discoverer the now trite conversations of Rush with Mr. Canning. Mr. Fish, however, admitted that the substance of an important despatch to Mr. Cushing was sent to our ministers at the several European courts, with instructions to read them to the respective authorities, "but not to leave copies." Between this and the statement made in our Vienna despatch there is just the little difference that affords field for a quibble, and under cover of that quibble it was thought safe, apparently, to deny the statement of our despatch.

Mr. Fish, then, has only quibbled, if this is all. But this is not all. In our Madrid despatch to-day it is reported, as given out in that city on semi-official authority, that our government has not "officially communicated" at Madrid the contents of the American circular note to the European Powers. In fact, the Spanish government declares that some note has been sent from Washington to the other capitals in Europe that has not been sent to Madrid. Here is a direct issue with Mr. Fish involving veracity. He says that only a note previously sent to Madrid has been communicated to other Powers; they say a note has been sent to other Powers that has not been sent to them. Does the Madrid government know what notes have been sent by us to other Powers? As they are in communication with other Powers on this very point, there can scarcely be any doubt of this. Yesterday we published a letter from Berlin, dated January 5, which stated that the Spanish Minister in that capital was in "almost daily conference" with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and as there were no complications between Germany and Spain this unusual fact was supposed to touch the case of the relations of the United States and Cuba. Our correspondent further says:—"Some four weeks ago the American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Nicholas Fish, in the absence of the Minister, informed the Foreign Office of a note from his government on the Cuban affair, without, however, leaving an official copy of the same. This note, simultaneously communicated to all the leading European cabinets, signifies the Spanish government is unable to quell the insurrection in Cuba; shows the necessity in the interests of all nations entertaining commercial relations with the island of putting an end to it, and asks whether it were not practicable to make a joint friendly remonstrance with Spain."

Here is evidently described the document which our Vienna correspondent called a circular note, and which Mr. Fish says was a transcript of one of his despatches to Mr. Cushing; and certainly if the proposition to make "a joint friendly remonstrance with Spain" was part of a despatch sent to Madrid our diplomatic style is peculiar. But our Berlin correspondent gives us further particulars of this despatch. He says that on the 23d of December the Madrid government addressed to all the foreign Powers a reply to this American note, and that this reply from Madrid was delivered at Berlin on the day of the date of his letter, January 5. In the same letter is given a summary of the contents of this Spanish reply, by which it is clearly identified with the document referred to in the despatch from Madrid published by us on Sunday last and used by the Associated Press the next day.

Our despatch of that date—"Madrid, January 15"—published on Sunday last, was referred to by Mr. Fish in a recent conversation. He said:—"I perceive in it several passages which are responsive to those in my note to Mr. Cushing which I sent just after my return from a hurried visit to New York on the 5th of last November." So far, then, the case is clear enough that Mr. Fish has sent to several capitals in Europe the substance of a note sent to Mr. Cushing at Madrid; that the Spanish government has addressed the same foreign governments in reply to that communication, although, if we take Mr. Fish's words literally, those foreign governments are not in possession of his note; and that this Spanish reply, published in our columns—our Madrid and Berlin correspondents agreeing as to its contents—is recognized by Mr. Fish himself as "responsive" in part to his note to Mr. Cushing. How, then, are we to account for the semi-official statement just received from Madrid to the effect that our government has not yet "officially communicated" there the contents of this very circular to which it has sent an answer to every Court in Europe? Were we to follow the tactics of the supporters of Mr. Fish we would throw this statement out of court altogether as incredible, if not ridiculous, simply because it does not agree with the Secretary's statements. But nobody familiar with the way things are done in European capitals will act on that course. The phrase "semi-officially pointed out" means in this despatch that the substance of it has been published in some Madrid newspaper known to have relations with the Ministry, and certain not to print paragraphs of this nature without ample reason.

Here, then, we have a singular complication. Mr. Fish has not sent a circular note to every Court in Europe to appeal to their judgment on a topic within the range of American politics, for that would be a grave step, involving the abandonment of a national policy and scarcely justifiable for other reasons. He has merely communicated to several other governments the contents of a despatch sent to Madrid. Strangely, however, although the copy has reached every capital, the original document has never reached the government of Don Alfonso in the capital of Spain. Mr. Fish sent his despatch to Mr. Cushing "just

after" the 5th of last November, but on the 20th of January the Spanish Ministry gives out that, though it is aware of the existence of such a note—for it has received a summary of it from every capital in Europe—yet the document has not officially come into its possession from us—that is, the American Minister has never delivered it. It reached St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin early in December. In all those capitals it was duly communicated to the several governments, and by them referred to the Spanish representative, and Spain has answered it in a lofty and, as it is said, "belligerent" style, so that we have been put in the false position of going to the three emperors and many minor magnates with a rignarole of complaints against Don Alfonso, and Don Alfonso has followed and bullied us in every place, and yet Mr. Cushing has never delivered his despatch in Madrid.

But Mr. Fish says that the note in question "when communicated to the Spanish government was received in a friendly spirit," and that seems explicitly to declare that the note has been communicated; yet the Spanish government says it has not been communicated. What does all this mean? Was the note to Mr. Cushing written merely that copies of it might be hawked about Europe, and the note itself withheld from the Power to which it was nominally addressed? Did a shallow secretary believe that by reading to other Powers copies of a note to Spain he could gain some end for which it was not worth while to venture the serious step of addressing them formally? Is there an unseemly piece of pitiful trickery beneath all this, or only one more of those blunders that have so seriously compromised our diplomacy abroad under the present administration?

## The Mexican Boundary Question.

For several months there have been rumors in Washington concerning serious results to follow from the Mexican boundary troubles, and at one time it was believed that the President intended in his annual Message to declare that unless Mexico made amends to us he was ready to advise such extreme and retaliatory measures as would probably have led to a war. Fortunately, if General Grant ever had such designs, he was better advised, and there is at this time, we believe, no reason to apprehend a new Mexican war. The reports of sinister intentions, which formerly circulated, were usually accompanied by hints of a mysterious map, which, it was said, influential politicians had engaged competent engineers to prepare, intended to show where a new boundary line might with advantage be placed, and to exhibit the nature of the benefits to be secured by it. Elsewhere we print a letter from one of the persons who have interested themselves in its preparation. The information he gives possesses general interest. The plan he develops has many of the shining merits of a castle in the air. It certainly does not lack audacity, and it will probably find more immediate favor with speculative dreamers than with practical statesmen at present.

One sound suggestion, however, the writer makes. He remarks that we would do better to cultivate more intimate relations with Mexico than to trouble ourselves about Cuba, and that for half the cost of a Spanish war or a Cuban alliance we could probably obtain the immense region he has struck off from Mexico, and, at the same time, bring the coffee, cocoa and sugar of that country to our own doors and make ourselves independent of Cuba. We do not know of any circumstance which should give to the project in question political importance at this time. But several of the matters presented in the letter which we print deserve to be studied by American and Mexican statesmen, and to them and to time we leave them.

THE MARINE COURT BILL.—The bill introduced in the State Senate in regard to appointments in the Marine Court is a good measure and tends directly to the purification of the Bench. It is one of the main points of the revolt of the people against the domination of Tammany Hall that the judges of the courts must be separated absolutely from all those vile complications that ensue upon the division of the spoils of office. If we cannot have pure courts in this city we can be sure of no single point in the administration of justice, and we cannot have pure courts if judges are to be elected on the Tammany standard and to be weighed beforehand in the manoeuvres of the spoilsmen. This bill gives the appointments to the County Clerk, and thus makes the usage the same as with regard to the Supreme Court. It matters but little what responsible authority makes the appointments; the essential fact is to separate the judges from all the bargains involved in such a function.

M. BUFFET, the French Premier, is carrying matters with a pretty high hand just now. In treating with contempt the remonstrances of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly against the influence the prefects were exercising over the elections he showed his purpose a little too soon; but his position was one from which the committee could not drag him. He knows very well that the committee is that anomaly, a live branch on a dead tree, and has hardly an excuse for existence. His marked and defiant separation of the Executive from the will of the power which appointed him is, unfortunately, nothing novel in France, but it is also capable of retribution, which is likely to be painless in proportion to its provocation. The returns of the elections of Sunday come in slowly.

A REVOLT OF SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS against the administration is a lively item for the opening canvass. Our Charleston correspondent telegraphs us that a convention to be composed of such recalcitrant republicans will be shortly called, and that the effort will be made to wash their hands free of the misgovernment which has proceeded from Washington in the South during the past eight years, and which has taken eight republican States out of ten into the democratic fold. This promises most interesting campaign material. Some attribute it to Mr. Blaine's ambition to kill off Grant in his Southern stronghold; but we scarcely expect to see the ex-Speaker take so bold a step as to father it.

## Overcrowded Street Cars.

A correspondent deprecates the suggestion that the street cars be allowed to carry only as many passengers as can be provided with seats, on the ground that the enforcement of such a rule might prevent many persons from obtaining a passage at all. The alternative of walking, which he fears, is even more tolerable than standing up in a street car, while his plan of charging a lower rate of fare for standing room could not fail to prove an intolerable nuisance. The passengers who are seated in an overcrowded car suffer quite as much as the "standees," and they are certainly entitled to some consideration. It is for the sake of those, and at the same time to compel the accommodation of all, that we are anxious for a law which shall prevent overcrowding. If the Legislature will pass such an act its good effects will soon be visible in the increased accommodations which will be the result. In ten years the street railways have built few if any cars, and most of the lines run fewer cars to-day than at that time. There is no care for the comfort of passengers and no improvement in any direction. Even the elevated road, which has more business than it can accommodate, has not been able to stir up in the street railways a spirit of competition. In the meantime, however, the cross-town lines which have come into existence are to be noted as an improvement on the lumbering cars of the Third, Sixth and Eighth avenue lines. If similar cars and plenty of them, say one every minute, were introduced on the uptown lines, leaving the old two-horse cars now in use for cheap fares for working people morning and evening, the business would be largely increased and everybody might be accommodated with a seat. The point is to give a seat to each passenger, and this is what must be attained by our street railways.

## Mr. Hill, of Georgia.

There is a natural desire among people in this section of the country to know something more than they do of the history of Mr. Benjamin H. Hill, of Atlanta, Ga., who cut such a conspicuous and unlucky figure in the recent amnesty debate in the House of Representatives. His name does not appear in any biographical dictionary except the brief compendium in the Congressional Directory for this session, which informs us that he was born in Central Georgia in 1823, received a liberal education, became a lawyer, was a member of the Georgia Legislature in 1851 and 1852, and afterward a Senator of the Confederate States. We are able to supplement this meagre biography with some political exploits which intervened between his receiving his seat in the Legislature and his Senatorial career. We compile them from one of the few existing copies of the secret journals of the Georgia Secession Convention.

The Secession Convention of Georgia met at Milledgeville on January 16, 1861, and Mr. Benjamin H. Hill appeared in it as a delegate from Troup county, which lies in the western part of that State. On January 18 the Convention voted that its sessions should be secret, and immediately afterward Mr. E. A. Nisbet, a delegate from Bibb county, offered a resolution that "it is the right and duty of Georgia to secede from the present Union and co-operate with such of the other States as do the same for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy," and for the appointment of a committee of seventeen to draft an ordinance of secession. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens led the opposition to this resolution, and Mr. Benjamin H. Hill also took part in the debate. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 166 to 130. The vote of Mr. Hill was recorded, with Mr. Stephens', against its adoption. Mr. Henry R. Harris, a democratic colleague of Mr. Hill in the present Congress of the United States, was a fellow member of the Convention, but was absent at the time of the balloting. The next day he obtained leave to record his vote for the resolution. The Committee of Seventeen was forthwith announced by the Chairman, and Mr. Stephens and Mr. Hill were both appointed upon it, and a resolve was adopted, without a dissenting vote, from Mr. Hill "highly approving the energetic and patriotic conduct of Governor Brown in taking possession of Fort Pulaski."

The next day, January 19, in secret session, the Committee of Seventeen reported the ordinance of secession, whereupon Mr. Hill moved to substitute a very long set of resolutions, which were drawn by Herschel V. Johnson, once a Senator of the United States. These resolutions averred that Georgia "is attached to the Union, and desires to preserve it if it can be done consistently with her rights and safety," but that this was not possible without "new and ample security" in the matter of slavery, and Georgia would not "abide permanently in the Union" without such security; that, however, Georgia was not disposed to secede precipitately, and invoked consultation with her "Southern confederates" for the purpose of securing her rights "in the Union, if possible," or protecting them "out of the Union, if necessary," and that, therefore, she invited a Congress of the slave States remaining in the Union, together with the "independent republics of South Carolina, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi," to agree on a common course of action. They then went on to specify at great length the guarantees which Georgia regarded as "indispensable amendments of the constitution of the United States," and it is sufficient to say that they included the most extreme demands of the most ardent slaveholders—the recognition of slavery as a national institution, the prohibition of its abolition in the national territory, the right of slaveholders to take and hold their slaves in the so-called free States, the repeal of all the personal liberty laws of those States, and the payment by the United States to slave owners of the value of rescued fugitive slaves. They also approved the seizure of Fort Pulaski, and pledged Georgia to defend with all her resources any of the seceding States if the United States should attempt to coerce them. The vote upon Mr. Hill's motion was—yeas 133, nays 164. Mr. Stephens, Mr. Harris and Mr. Hill voted together in the affirmative. The question then coming up on the passage of the ordinance of secession, it was passed by a vote of 208 yeas to 89 nays, Messrs. Hill and Harris voting with the majority for the ordinance, and Mr. Stephens

with the minority against it. Thereupon the President of the Convention, Mr. George W. Crawford, proclaimed that "the State of Georgia was free, sovereign and independent."

On January 21, in secret session, Mr. Hill was appointed one of a committee of thirteen to frame a constitution for independent Georgia, and on January 24 he and Mr. Stephens were appointed two of the eight delegates from that State to the Convention of seceding States at Montgomery, Ala., to frame the constitution of the Confederate States. On January 29 Mr. Hill concurred with the Committee of Seventeen in reporting to the Convention a treasonable and untruthful address, written by Robert Toombs, to accompany the promulgation of the ordinance of secession, and on the same day the Convention adjourned to reassemble on March 7 at Savannah.

During the recess Mr. Hill took an active part in framing the Confederate constitution and electing Jefferson Davis Provisional President of the Confederate States. On March 13 he reappeared in the Georgia Convention, and on March 16 he recorded his vote, together with Mr. Stephens and Mr. Harris, for the "adoption and ratification" of that constitution "by the State of Georgia, acting in its sovereign and independent character."

On March 21, 1861, Mr. Hill joined with his fellow members of the Committee of Thirteen in reporting in secret session a new constitution for the independent State of Georgia, which, as finally adopted, contained the following provisions:—

"The General Assembly shall have no power to prevent immigrants from bringing their slaves with them."

"The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves."

The foregoing record throws some light upon those passages of Mr. Hill's speech in the House of Representatives at Washington last week, in which he declared that the South committed a mistake in withdrawing from the Union instead of remaining and effecting her purposes within it; and that it was a blunder which she never would commit again.

## The Probable Response of Oxford and Cambridge to the Rowing Challenge.

Although vacation time when our correspondent visited the English universities, his letter this morning will awaken unusual interest in the very encouraging particulars he was able to glean from some of the most prominent "varsity oars." Mr. Stainer, Captain of the Oxford "Eight," will at the coming special meeting "strongly advise the acceptance of the invitation." Mr. Frank Willan, bow of the 1869 international four, and one of Oxford's most renowned oars, is much pleased at the proposal, and inclines decidedly to the opinion that the challenge will be promptly accepted.

The word from Cambridge is hardly less favorable. While the prominent rowing men were away, those lingering about the University thought that the response would be to our liking. Indeed, it would be singular if an institution, numbering far more rowing men, and good ones too, within its walls than any other in the world, would not hesitate long before declining a contest certain to exceed in interest any in which she ever shared. The only possible obstacle raised—rowing without a coxswain—was not pressed with vigor; in fact, Cambridge has lately in her home contests rowed coxswainless several times. Her Captain, Mr. Close, or his brother, if we are not mistaken, showed himself so skilful a bow in a boat without a coxswain in the unfortunate affair with the Atlanta that his steering was far ahead of that in the rival boat. With so valuable a man at this juncture it is not likely that the coxswain omission will be allowed to stand in the way of a match. *Bell's Life* devotes considerable space to the invitation, and quite ignores the coxswain question, only insisting that in order to keep the Henley fixture for the middle of June, which they must do, the two English universities could not, with justice to themselves, row here before late August or early September, as they ought to have two months or ten weeks to get ready in. It adds:—"That our universities may take part in the international collegiate race, and also the international regatta at Philadelphia, is the wish of the whole country." We are glad to find that our college men here are determined to have a race, and will almost certainly, as they ought, place the fixing of the time quite in the hands of their guests. Oxford's courtesy to Harvard in this respect was very marked and generous, and any fears that our men will be backward in reciprocating are entirely groundless. "Tom Brown" has declined to stand as umpire in the national contest; but we would call the attention of the committee to the fact that he has not—as he did not in 1869—in the international one.

THE PLAN OF AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY UNIT does not, it appears, meet with much favor in England. The London Times, in announcing its impracticability, takes occasion to twit the United States on their suspension of specie payments, and rolls up England's millions of circulating gold sovereigns before our eyes as Dives might display his dinner of courses to Lazarus gnawing his crust. John Bull's *non possumus* always stands on the border-ground between the awe-inspiring and laughter-provoking. Senator Sherman can, therefore, feel rebuked or tickled, as the fit takes him.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION DEBATE progressed in the House of Representatives yesterday, with Mr. Townsend, of New York, and Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, in its favor and a Georgia democrat against it.

THE ICE SUPPLY.—We catch the moans of the ice man from all over the land because the mercury is high in the tube. Let him possess his soul in patience; winter is not over yet, for all that the peach trees down South are blossoming.

THE EVANION OF PERSONAL TAXES is a good subject for a reform Governor, and the statements made to Mr. Tilden should be examined by him without delay.

## The Excavations at Olympia.

As the study of language has within the present century been reduced to a science whose researches are carried on in broad channels, to which the accessible linguistic records of all peoples and ages have been made to contribute, it is not surprising that the same comprehensive treatment is applied in dealing with other sources of human knowledge. The study of antiquities affords a most fascinating field for this application, and hence the excavations under the auspices of the German government on the plain of Olympia, in the Peloponnese, attract the deepest interest. We have had tentative archaeological researches in all the classic lands of antiquity. In Rome, in Pompeii, in Etruria, in Greece, in the islands of the Archipelago, in the Troad, in Egypt, in Assyria and Babylon, the students of antiquity have brought many interesting relics of the dead ages to light; but in the excavations now in progress on the scene of the Olympic games that attracted all Greece for a thousand years we see the task of disinterring the buried past set about on a plan which we may trust to yield up the entire record which time and iconoclastic barbarism have spared. The search was begun in a pure spirit of Philhellenism, under the protection of a treaty with Greece which secures the articles unearthed to her, although Germany bears the entire expense. The difference between the present work and those which have preceded it is that chance of the search for a special class of objects, such as statues, or the demonstration of the truth of a special theory, such as Schliemann's search for the Iliad of Homer, has directed almost all other antiquarian inquiries of which the spade was the instrument, while in this case a well known site is selected, and the object is to exhaust "all and singular" the sources of knowledge which it contains.

Our London cable letter of last Sunday announced that the search had already been rewarded by the discovery of the torso of a great figure of Zeus and the statue of Victory, which Pansanias described seventeen centuries ago. Gratifying as these results are, when it is understood that the entire plain and the bed of the river Alpheios will be searched for their treasures, it can be seen how great are the further expectations. The excavations around the Temple of Zeus are but a small part of the entire plan. The Great Altar without the Temple, the Temple of Hera, the treasure houses in which the votive offerings of the States were deposited, will all be searched, where, as the learned Ernst Curtius, the projector of the work, observes:—"We may confidently predict that we shall recover vestiges of antiquity from the earth, not at long intervals, but at every step." Scholars and students of every land will watch the progress of this great work with keen interest, and when the time comes for exact scientific inquiry into the vestiges of the vanished races in America we shall have a fine model to work upon. In prosecuting such works as this Germany shows her recognition of the responsibilities which her proud position among the nations has brought her.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hendricks is ahead.  
S. S. Cox "slops over."  
Iowa people like militia.  
California is soaked with rain.  
Philadelphians are economical.  
In Norway whole regiments practice strolling.  
Western country towns are having leap year balls.  
Hudson River countries are harvesting very little ice.  
The Khedive of Egypt has recovered 350,000 acres from the desert.  
Seventy-five cents a drink for whiskey in the Black Hills.  
Go West, young man!  
D. Appleton & Co. have published Mr. Charles Nord-hoff's "The Cotton States."  
Mr. Darsell under-stands men and rarely selects the feeble except for seats in his Cabinet.  
Dean Swift wrote to Tisdall:—"Time takes off the lustre of vigils in all other eyes but mine."  
The New Orleans *Picayune* publicly thanks an oyster-man for sending it some oysters on the half-shell.  
One hundred and fifty-four pounds is the average adult human weight, and of this 116 pounds are pure water.  
The Earl of Dunraven, of Ireland, returned to the city yesterday from Montreal and is at the Brevoort House.  
Hon. Samuel T. Benedict, of Schenectady, was appointed a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court yesterday.  
A prominent English journal says that the coast Scotchmen have an unerring taste for fish; and each answers "an herring taste."  
The Springfield *Republican* says of the Centennial:—"If it can get on with the flag and without an appropriation, by all means let it."  
Sam Bowles says that Tilden is likely to be the democratic candidate for President next year, and that he will be a hard man to beat. "Fahst?"  
The wider and vaguer a subject is, the more modest should be the range of reading and the more thorough the study of the few works prescribed.  
Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, was two years ago the best abused of men as a candidate for governor. Now his old enemies call him a model governor.  
Goethe said he would like to live to see three great works completed—a canal across Panama connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, a canal connecting the head waters of the Rhine and the Danube and a canal across the Isthmus of Suez.  
The agent of M. du Sommerard, the French director of contributions to international exhibitions, will sail for the United States on the 1st of February. He regrets that the number of French exhibitors does not seem likely to be as large as it was at Vienna, and he hints that the display will not be as fine.  
Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, while he was Sir Stratford Canning and while he was the ambassador of Turkey, as he is described in Kingslake, was always opposed to Russia. He now writes to the *London Times*, deprecating any policy that may lead to the abandonment of Turkey, and wishing that that country should be placed under tutelage.  
The London *Spectator* says:—"A certain kind of fortitude, an ability to bear annoying criticism and troublesome opposition, and exasperating interference from home, and get on patiently, is essential to a successful victor." The ploughman's temperament, not the poet's, is the one that succeeds in that post, though a trace of genius is very welcome, too."  
London *Spectator*:—"The truly wonderful chess players of the world have very seldom been remarkable for anything else. Indeed, though the play of a great chess player is a very high and intense exercise of the imagination, it is an exercise of imagination of a very kind indeed, which need not imply any considerable imaginative grasp of the realities of life."  
A new periodical, "The American Catholic Quarterly Review," has just appeared. It is published by Hardy & Mahony, Philadelphia, and among the contributors to the first number we find such writers as Dr. O. A. Brownson, Dr. Edward McGlynn, John Gilmary Shea, and Bishop Becker and Lynch. Among the additional names for the second number, which will be published in April, is that of the Rev. Augustus J. Theobald, who has already earned distinction by his bold analysis of the theories of the Darwinians. In the present number Dr. Brownson discusses "The History of the Supernatural," Mr. McGlynn exposes "The Enigma of Vaticanism," and Dr. Shea writes of "The Catholic Church in American History."